Stage VI.—Chocolate brown with the dorsal serrations and lateral oblique stripes somewhat paler. The lateral stripes are now composed of elevated serrations; behind each stripe is a pale brownish-gray hue or shade. Subdorsal serrated line somewhat like in the last stage, but more prominent. The four fleshy tubercles with yellow warts. Anal-plate maroon brown. Head chestnut brown, granulate, with a paler stripe on each side. Mouth-parts yellow; mandibles black. Thoracic feet chestnut red.

Food-plant: Elm.

As is well known the usual color of the fully grown larva is green instead of brown and the species also feeds on linden and white birch.

THE EARLIER STAGES OF SMERINTHUS GEMINATUS.

By WILLIAM BEUTENMÜLLER.

Stage I.—Wholly green. Caudal horn black. Head globular. Length, 4 mm. Moulted June 5th.

Stage II.—The head is now triangular and slightly furcate on the vertex and covered with minute granulations. Along the sides of the body are seven oblique yellow bands, broken on the subdorsum by a longitudinal, narrow yellow line. The bands and lines are composed of elevated granulations. Over the body are numerous elevated granulations. Caudal horn reddish brown. Tip of thoracic feet pinkish. Length, 7.5 mm. Moulted June 9th.

Stage III.—Very much like the last stage, but the oblique lateral stripes are paler and the subdorsal stripes more conspicuous on the first to the end of the fourth segments. Length, 12 mm. Moulted June 11th.

Stage IV.—Pale green with the subdorsal line only reaching to the end of the fourth segment and composed of serrations, and much deeper yellow. The body is covered with whitish green granules, giving the larva a light appearance. The last oblique stripe on the sides reaches to the tip of the caudal horn, which is black above. Head triangular. Spiracles black. Thoracic feet black, pinkish at the base. Length, 15 mm. Moulted June 16th.

Stage V.—Head more triangular with a yellow vertical stripe on each side in front. Body bluish green with the subdorsal line as before, but more distinct and clear, pale straw yellow. Oblique stripes on the sides less distinct, except the last, bright yellow and reaches the tip of the caudal horn, which is now reddish above and below. Spiracles black. Length, 28 mm. Moulted June 22d.

Stage VI.—Body decidedly bluish green, more so than in the last stage, especially along the dorsal region, granular. Subdorsal line and oblique stripe like before. Caudal horn bluish purple. Thoracic feet purplish. Abdominal legs purplish outside. Spiracles black, center white. Length, 55 mm.

Food-plants: Cherry, wild and cultivated, plum, apple, elm, oak, hazel, willow, poplar, hornbeam, birch, ash, etc.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

By William Beutenmüller.

Alaria florida.

Head shining green; cervical shield green with a purplish patch on each side; body bright green, covered with numerous, elevated, white granules; dorsal line and indications of a line above the spiracles darker green. There is also a trace of a faint pale line along the spiracles. Junctions of segments with a narrow yellow transverse line above. Underside smooth, bright green with a whitish tinge. Length, 30 mm.

Found on evening primrose, August 17th. The moth emerged the following July.

Hadena devastatrix.

Head very glossy chestnut brown; smooth parts pitchy black; cervical shield rounded at the sides and behind, testaceous; anterior edge blackish, glossy; body dirty brownish white, very glossy, with a dark band on a junction of each segment. A few short hairs are scattered over the body, which arise from minute piliferous spots. Thoracic feet testaceous, tips pitchy black; spiracles black; abdominal legs not prominently developed. Length, 30 mm.

Found under a stone, May 27th, living in a burrow about three inches deep.